Opening of Fodder Banks.

Q.—136. Sri C. R. RANGE GOWDA (Magadi).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(*a*) whether they have got any proposal to open fodder banks to supply fodder to the ryots for their cattle in different taluks in Bangalore District;

(*b*) if not, the alternative arrangements made for the supply of fodder to cattle in different taluks in Bangalore District;

(*c*) the amount allotted for that purpose ?

A.—Sri B. RACHAIAH (Minister for Forests and Fisheries).—

(*a*) This is under consideration.

(*b*) 150 Metric tonne are allotted for free supply to Bangalore District for draught stricken areas. The Deputy Commissioner will take action to lift it and supply the same to the affected villages.

(*c*) Rupees one lakh.

MYSORE APPROPRIATION (No. 4) BILL, 1966

Introduced.

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA (Chief Minister).—I beg to introduce the Mysore Appropriation (No 4) Bill, 1966.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Mysore Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1966 introduced.

Business of the House.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Sri Anna Rao Ganamukhi, has sent me a note. One or two points in it, I am not finding it easy to say they are quite relevant. How does the Declaration of financial emergency under Art. 360 of the Constitution come in ?

Sri ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI (Afzalpur).—If I am allowed to speak, I will speak.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Unless I know it is relevant in the Appropriation Bill, I cannot allow.

Sri ANNA RAO GAMAMUKHI.—I will not speak anything irrelevant.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I have no doubt about it. It is a little difficult to connect the two. I do not quite follow. The second point at least has got something...he has not put any alternative.

Sri ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI.—I have only mentioned the points.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I am not going to allow more than half-an-hour for this.

MYSORE APPROPRIATION (No. 4) BILL, 1966

Motion to consider.

Sri S. NIJALINGAPPA.—I beg to move :

"That the Mysore Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1966 be taken into consideration."

Mr SPEAKER.—Motion moved :

"That the Mysore Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1966, be taken into consideration."

What time should be allotted for this ?

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA (Sira).—The rest of the day.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Business Advisory Committee has allotted two other Bills for the day.

2-00 P. M.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Sri Shivappa may kindly enlighten me.

Sri S. SIVAPPA (Shravanabelagola).—The whole of 30th is allotted for Appropriation Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Appropriation Bill is to be brought up on 30th is different from saying that the whole of 30th is allotted for the Appropriation Bill.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—30ನೇ ತಾರೀಖು ನಾಯಂಕಾಲದೊಳಗೆ ಅಪ್ರೊಪ್ರಿಯೇಷನ್ ಬಿಲ್ ಪಾಸ್ ಮಾಡದಿದ್ದರೆ ನಾನು ನಿಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಬಿಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರಿ, ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾವು ಒಪ್ಪಿ ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಅದರ ಮುಂಚೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲ.

†Sri ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI.—This Bill is the result of discussion we had on the various Demands presented by the Government before this House. Now Sir as the trend of the discussions go, it is evident that the Government is borrowing money from the Government of India as also from the market and we think Sir, the capacity to repay the loans is over-reached and the borrowing capacity of the State Government and the financial stability also is under mined because the State Government is borrowing indiscriminately not only with the Centre but also with the public. This is agitating the minds of the public because if the Government had restricted itself within its powers, it could have been all-right. But it is overdrawing with the Reserve Bank.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Is the Member voting against the Demands that have been passed ?

Sri ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI.—It is not so. Under article 293, as I have suggested, Sir, the State Government should bring in a legislation for fixing some limit.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Appropriation Bill refers to Demands that have been passed. But does he say that the Demands that have been passed, should be revoted or rejected ?

Sri ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI.—We need not go back. At least, we should like to express ourselves for the future, what the Government should do.

Mr SPEAKER.—I do not know whether the scope of the Bill is for future. I know that it is for the immediate present.

Sri ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI.—It may not be for the immediate present. I should like to read article 293 :

> "Subject to the provisions of this article, the executive power of a State extends to borrowing within the territory of India upon the security of the Consolidated Fund of the State within such limits, if any, as may from time to time be fixed by the Legislature of such State by law and to the giving of guarantees within such limits, if any, as may be so fixed."

Mr. SPEAKER.—How many names should the whip send me ? does he want me to comply with the request or simply turn it down ? Not that I object the Members to have the fullest satisfaction. I thank the Members for having co-operated in seeing that the Demands are passed. We must know what we are doing. The public are watching us. The Rules say.

> "The debate on an Appropriation Bill shall be restricted to matters of pulic importance or administrative policy implied in the grants covered by the Bill which have not already been raised while the relevant demanads for grants were under consideration."

Not any pobicy where you can educate the people and try to make them do somthing which they should do or should not have been done. All that will not come in an Appropriation Bill.

Sri SIDDIAH KASHIMATH (Shirahatti).—We can discuss on policy matters.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The House has voted the Demands. Therefore the Members have sanctioned the money. Unless the Members say that they vote down the Appropriation Bill.....

Sri S. SIVAPPA.—That also we can do.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Having passed it yesterday, so soon to say that the Members will do something different ?

Sri K. S. SURYANARAYANA RAO (Mysore City).—While we make comments either on grants or on Appropriation Bill, we criticise or find fault with the policy that is followed. As an alternative, we can suggest a better policy for future guidance, if not already done. In that aspect of the matter, the discussion is appropriate.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Those things that should have been said or could have been said but for reasons not possible at that time.....

Sri K. S. SURYANARAYANA RAO.—That we will say now on matters of policy which we could not raise earlier. We will raise it now and tell the Government.

Mr. SPEAKER.—What is the concept of not being able to raise ! Members may take some time for discussion. I do not object to that. I do not want to stand on technicalities. But let us not make the Debate something which will look ugly to others.

Sri S. SIVAPPA.—We have understood that Sir.

Sri ANNA RAO GANAMUK :I.—In the case of Electricity Board, the Government came forward with a resolution and enlarged the scope of the loaning policy exceeding even Rs. 10 crores and that resolution was even adopted by this House. In the same manner, is it not possible for the State Government under the Constitution to come forward with a legislation and then lay down certain principles in compliance with which they can borrow money freely not only with the Central Government but with other financial institutions as also with the public. But here when so many objections are raised, the Government does not bring in any legislation as a guidance or imposing some limitation through legislation. It is desirable that legislation of this kind is passed by this House for the guidance of the Government. Otherwise, there will be no guidance or control whatsoever of this legislature and the loaning policy will be uncontrolled by this Legislature Therefore, without giving scope for criticism, Government will be well-advised in bringing a legislation under article 293 so that they may not go on giving guarantees for the loans of so many institutions in the State. There is also the borrowing policy of the State Government. If such a legislation is not brought forward, then the financial stability will be undermined and I think that the financial anarchy also will set in if some policy is not following in borrowing monies.

We know what collossal amount is being asked through this Appropriation Bill, while in the consolidated fund of the State there is practically no amount. They are going again for loans. So that, if the legislature goes on voting for monies which the consolidated fund does not now contain, or which is not at the disposal of the Government at present, it means that we cannot manage our budgetary position in this way. Therefore, I suggest that the policy of the Government should be to think of such legislation. If this is not done Sir, under article 360, the Central Government will come into the picture. As we already see, the Finance Minister in the Centre made a statement that he will impose curbs on the State Government not to over-reach themselves in financial matters and draw overdrafts from the Reserve Bank of India. If these curbs are put, it means issuing directives to the various Central financial institutions not to advance any money to the State Government. This is nothing less than financial anarchy in the State. Under article 360, if they begin to give such directives, then it will be very difficult to maintain the financial stability of the State. Therefore Sir, I should say that the State should not go in for such contingency because one and same party is in power both at the Centre and the State. If there is some other party in power at the Centre, it would definitely take advantage of article 360 and it would have declared an emergency and they

(SRI ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI)

would taken the power of issuing directives to the State Government. Even now the Central Finance Minister is saying in these terms. Therefore, this financial instability should be prevented and the State Government should think of haviag a legislation so that this House may have some power, may impose some control on the power of the State Government's borrowing capacity and keep it under control.

There is another thing that is important, Sir. I think because of the financial instability in the State, Government is not able to get enough money at Bangalore. It is said in the Finance Minister's speech. I do not know why the Central Government did not centralise the floatation of the loan policy. Because in 1956 and in 1963 they floated loans on behalf of all the State and apportioned the shares of loans to the various States. If that was done, I think the States could have got some good share and also at a low rate of interest. Instead of doing that, the Centre has stopped this floatation and it has left it to the various States to float their own loans in the public. It is therefore advisable to have a separate loans council and there should be on it representatives of all the States, the Finance Ministers or finance Secretaries of all the States should be taken as Members of the Council, and they must supervise the whole loan policy or the borrowing policy of the Government so that an equitable allotment of funds may be made to the underdeveloped state and there will be no competition for funds in the open market. It is said that the City of Bangalore is not a capital market and therefore the amount is not available here. If it is not available in Bangalore, it may be available in Bombay and Calcutta. If this loans council comes into existence and centralised borrowing is resorted to, then I think such a question would not arise. Therefore, I think that the Centre should take initiative and the State Government should move that a Central Loans Council should be set up and see that the loans may de floated on behalf of the States by the Centre and it may be apportioned as between all the States.

MR. SPEAKER.—Should not all other States agree ?

SRI ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI.—Whether you take that stand or not is the question at present, because a reasonable proposition is likely to be made by the Centre. Here there is objection that it amounts to an infringement on the autonomy of the States. I think it is in the interest of maintaining the credit of the State and financial stability of the State and all States that this arrangement is brought about and this sort of competition in the open market should be avoided. The loans may be raised by the Centre and the security need not be depreciated in the eye of the public.

The fourth point that I should like to stress is that the Taxation Enquiry Commission had suggested the setting up of an Inter-State Tax council ten years ago. That has not been done so far. I suggest Sir, that if every State wants to have its own taxation policy, if every State wants to pass laws which really go against the interests of the public, if

they want to ruin the economic conditions of the people, then I think this policy will not do much good at all. Therefore, it is highly important that Inter-State tax council should be set up consisting of the representatives of all the States so that there may be some co-ordination or the other between all the States for fixing the limit to the various taxes. Otherwise, there will be a sort of competition between one State and another. Mysore will say that Madras is levying more and we will bring up our taxes to the Madras level. In the case of another commodity, they say Andhra is taxing more and we will bring up to the level of Andhra. If this sort of competition goes on between State and State, where will the country go and where is the capacity of the people to pay these taxes? There is also a power to the local bodies to undertake these taxation measures. The State Government also impose some taxes in the same sphere. This means there is going to be double taxation in many cases. I do not think that as far as commodity taxes are concerned, there is any Co-ordination between Centre and also the State Governments. Sales Tax and other taxes are levied by the State without consulting the other States and the Centre. If this is the condition obtaining in the country, then I think, there will be definitely financial anarchy in the whole of India. In order to curb such financial anarchy. I should suggest the establishment of an inter-State tax council, so that in future, we may have co-ordination while taxing or bringing proposals to raise the tax or imposing new taxes. If this policy is followed the countary will prosper and then economic development will take place. What is happening is.....

MR. SPEAKER.—I did not want to say anything. Financial anarchy is repeated half a dozen times. By financial anarchy does the Hon'ble Member mean dislocation or confusion? Otherwise, it is as good as financial diarhoea.

SRI ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI.—In a financial anarchy one does not know what is happening.

MR. SPEAKER.—There is nothing like financial anarchy. There may be financial dislocation, financial maladjustment or financial confusion. But can it be financial anarchy?

SRI ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI.—You may say financial crisis or financial instability or irregularity or.....

MR. SPEAKER.—Now I have caught the point.

SRI ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI.—Without any plan, and without any plan for future development, you go on spending money and that too recklessly, without saying what progress or what contribution... ..

MR. SPEAKER.—Anarchy does not exist for the future. Past and present reckless spending may create confusion for the future. Therefore, anarchy cannot be for the future.

SRI ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI.—If the word is objectionable, that is a different thing.

MR. SPEAKER.—I did not object. Why should I?

Sri ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI.—For payment of dues debt is going to be incurred. This means that the State is not going to progress. If you produce a surplus budget out of revenue surplus and resort to deficit financing as far as capital expenditure is concerned, I do not think, it is correct. That is why the Constitution pre-supposes that if there is any financial confusion or anarchy in any State, they will issue directives. Not only that. Every financial measure passed by the Legislature should go for the President's sanction. That is the power which the Centre will exercise. To avoid all these objections and all this confusion, it is desirable that the State Government comes forward with a measure of legislation so that they may impose some limitation or the other on themselves to legislate and the powers for borrowing and spending also. In this why, I should say there is absolute necessity for co-ordinating taxation policy in every State. If we look into the condition of our people and the taxes which we impose on them and the impact which is going to have on them and the incidence which is created—take for example the Urban land taxation enactment which we passed recently; Simply we copied Madras and passed that legislation. What happened? The Madras High Court have quashed that Act. If we go on copying other States and resort to taxation measures, I do not know where we are going. We should not do this simple copying business. In order to have some control or the other, I should suggest that a legislation of this nature should be brought forward so that there may be financial dicipline in the Government in their future actions.

†ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಎಂ. ಕೃಷ್ಣ (ಮದ್ದೂರು).—ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಕಳೆದ 15 ದಿವಸಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ವಿಭಾಗದ ಬಗ್ಗೆಯೂ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಚರ್ಚೆಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವ ಧೈರ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಚರ್ಚೆಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಹಲವಾರು ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಶಾಸಕರಾದಂಥ ನಾವು ಏನು ಚುಟ್ಟು ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಆ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಕಳೆದ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷದ ಆಡಳಿತವನ್ನು ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತೋ ಅಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಆಗಲಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಭಾವನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈಗ ಎಲ್ಲ ಹಣವನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ವಿನಿಯೋಗ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ಮುನ್ನ ಎರಡು ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡ ಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಪ್ಪತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಒಂದು ಮಾತು, ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರ ಎಂದರೆ, ದಿನೇ ದಿನೇ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಜೀವನದ ವೆಚ್ಚ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಧಾರಣ ಜನರ ದಿನನಿತ್ಯದ ಬಳಕೆಗೆ ಬೇಕಾಗತಕ್ಕ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳ ಬೆಲೆಗಳು ಗಗನಕ್ಕೆ ಏರುತ್ತ ಇರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಈ ಏರುತನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ಹತೋಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಲೀ, ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕ್ಕಾಗಲೀ, ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಶಕ್ತಿ ಬಾರದೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಈ ಮೂರು ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನರ್ವಿಸಾಧಾರಣ ವಾಗಿ ಒಮ್ಮತದ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನಾದರೂ ಭಾವನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಮೂರು ಕಾರಣದಿಂದಾಗಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯನ ಜೀವನ ದುರ್ಭರವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ, ಅವನು ದಿಕ್ಕು ತೋಚದಂತಾಗಿ ದ್ದಾನೆ. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಏನಾದರೂ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಉಳಿದಿದೆಯೇ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಈ ದಿವಸ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಭಾವನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಒಂದೆಡೆ ಆಹಾರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕಳವಳ ಮತ್ತು ಹಾಹಾಕಾರ ಎದ್ದಿರಬೇಕಾದರೆ ನಿನ್ನೆ ತಾನೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಕಂದಾಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಈ ಸಭೆಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು, ಮುಂದಿನ ನಾಲ್ಕು ತಿಂಗಳು ಈ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳ ಕೆಟ್ಟ ದಿವಸ ಗಳು ಎಂದು; ಆಹಾರದ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತ. ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯ ಜೊತೆಗೆ, ಜೀವನದ ವೆಚ್ಚವೂ ಕೂಡ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತ ಹೋದರೆ ಅತ್ಯವಶ್ಯ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಬೆಲೆಯೂ ಕೂಡ ಹಾಸ್ತಿ ಯಾಗುತ್ತ ಹೋದರೆ, ಸಾಧಾರಣ ಜನಗಳು ನೆಮ್ಮದಿಯಾಗಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವೇ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಬಹಳ ಗಂಭೀರವಾಗಿ ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನಾದರೂ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ ಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಮಾನ್ಯ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಸಚಿವರು ಅವರ ಆಯವ್ಯಯ ಮುಂಗಡ ಪತ್ರವನ್ನು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಮಂಡಿಸುವಾಗ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನೌಕರರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಸಣ್ಣ ಕೊಡುಗೆಯನ್ನು, ಹೆಚ್ಚಳವನ್ನು, ಅವರ ತುಟ್ಟಿಭತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಒಂದು ಸಣ್ಣ ಕೊಡುಗೆಯನ್ನು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು.

2-30 P.M.

ಹಿಂದೆ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಜತ್ತಿಯವರು ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಸಚಿವರು ಆಗಿದ್ದಾಗ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರೀ ನೌಕರರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಮದ್ರಾಸ್ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮಟ್ಟದ ತುಟ್ಟಿಭತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಿಸತಕ್ಕ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಆದರೂ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನೌಕರರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಅಸಮಾಧಾನ ಹಿಂದಿನಿಂದಲೂ ಇದೆ. ಒಂದೇ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೇ ಪಟ್ಟಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ನೌಕರರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವರು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನೌಕರರಾದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ನಿರ್ಧಾರ ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ತುಟ್ಟಿಭತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕಂಥಾದ್ದು, ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ನೌಕರರು ಅದೇ ಆಂತಸ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಅದೇ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನೌಕರರು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ನಿರ್ಧಾರ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕಂಥ ತುಟ್ಟಿಭತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದು. ಈಗ ವಾಡಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪದ್ಧತಿ. ಇದು ಸರಿಯಿಲ್ಲ. ಇವತ್ತಿನ ವರ್ತಮಾನ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳ ವರದಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಮದ್ರಾಸ್ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮದ್ರಾಸ್ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನೌಕರರುಗಳ ತುಟ್ಟಿಭತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನೌಕರರ ತುಟ್ಟಿಭತ್ಯಕ್ಕನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಬಂದಿದೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಸಚಿವರು ಮತ್ತು ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಸಚಿವರುಗಳು ಈ ಸಭೆಗೆ ಹಲವಾರು ಭಾರಿ ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಶ್ವಾಸನೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರು. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದೊಡನೆ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯ ನೌಕರರುಗಳ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ತಾರತಮ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೋಗರಾಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಫೈನಾನ್ಸ್ ಕಮಿಷನ್ನಿನವರ ಹತ್ತಿರವಾಗಲೀ ಅಥವಾ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಹತ್ತಿರವಾಗಲೀ ಹೋಗಿ ಈಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ತಾರತಮ್ಯವನ್ನು ಹೇಗಾದರೂ ತೊಡೆದು ಹಾಕುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಆಶಾಪೂರ್ವಕವಾದ ಭರವಸೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರು. ನಾನು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಿಬ್ಬರನ್ನೂ ಮತ್ತೆ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಮದ್ರಾಸ್ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಏನು ಒಂದು ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಈಗ ನಿರೂಪಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದೆ, ಏನು ಬದರಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಆ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ನೌಕರರ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಅದೇ ನೀತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಬದರಾವಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕೂಡ ಶೀಘ್ರವೇ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಮನಸ್ಸನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಒತ್ತಾಯಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸೂಚನೆಯನ್ನುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈವತ್ತು ನಾವೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಪ್ಪತಕ್ಕ ಸೂತ್ರವೇನೆಂದರೆ, ಜೀವನ ವೆಚ್ಚಕ್ಕನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ನಾವು ನಮ್ಮ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ನೌಕರವರ್ಗದ ಪರೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ತುಟ್ಟಿಭತ್ಯವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಣಯ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮತ್ತು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳು ಒಂದಕ್ಕೊಂದು ವಿರೋಧವಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕಂಥ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಬದರಾಯಿಸಿ ಇದುವರೆಗಿನ ನೀತಿಗೆ ಇವರು ಈಗ ಮಂಗಳ ಹಾಡಬೇಕಾದ ಕಾಲ ಬಂದಿದೆಯೆಂದು ನಾನು ಬಹಳ ವಿನಯದಿಂದ ಸೂಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅದರಿಂದ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ತ್ವರಿತವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ನೌಕರರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಹುಮ್ಮಸ್ಸು ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ಸಾಹ ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮನಗಾಣಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ಇದೆಯೆಂದು ನಾನು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಲಚ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಎರಡನೆಯ ವಿಚಾರವೆಂದರೆ, ನಿನ್ನೆ ತಾನೇ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ಮೇಲ್ದಂಡೆ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯೋಜನಾ ಆಯೋಗದಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಪತ್ರ ಬಂದಿದೆ, ಆ ಪತ್ರದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಈ ಸಭೆಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ನಾವು ಈ ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ಮೇಲ್ದಂಡೆ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸದೆ ಗತ್ಯಂತರವಿಲ್ಲ. ನನಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಈ ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ಮೇಲ್ದಂಡೆ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ಕೆಲಸ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಆಗಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಕಳಕಳಿ ಇರೆಯೋ ಅದೇ ಕಳಕಳಿಯನ್ನು ನಾನು ಮಿಕ್ಕ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಕೂಡ ತಿಳಿಯಲು ಅಪೇಕ್ಷಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನನಗೇನೂ ಅನುಮಾನವಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾನು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದೊಡನೆ ಪದೇ ಪದೇ ಈ ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ಮೇಲ್ದಂಡೆ ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರವೇ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಒತ್ತಾಯವನ್ನು ಈ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈಗ ಅದರ ಅರ್ಥವಾದರೂ ಅಂತು ಈ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಎದ್ದಿರತಕ್ಕ ಜನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರತಿಬಿಂಬಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಕೈಯಿಂದ ಭದ್ರಪಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ನಾವು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಸಾಲದ ರೂಪವಾಗಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ಮೇಲ್ದಂಡೆ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ನೆರವು.

(ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಎಂ. ಕೃಷ್ಣ)

ನೀಡಬೇಕೇ ಅಥವಾ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಒರಿಸ್ಸಾದಲ್ಲಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ನಾಗಾರ್ಜುನ ಸಾಗರಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕ ನೆರವಿನ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ನೆರವು ನೀಡಬೇಕೇ ಎನ್ನುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಇವರು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಆಂಧ್ರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಗಾರ್ಜುನ ಸಾಗರಕ್ಕೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಸಾಲದ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ನೆರವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಮತ್ತು 10-20 ವರ್ಷಗಳು ಆದನಂತರ ವಾಪಸ್ಸು ಪಡೆಯುವ ಒಂದು ಅನುಕೂಲತೆಯನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿರಬಹುದು, ಆದರೆ ಆಂಧ್ರದ ಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯವನ್ನು ಸಮನ್ವಯ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದನ್ನು ನಾನು ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ವಿರೋಧಿಸಲು ನಿಂತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಆಂಧ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ದಿವಸ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಎಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಎಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಹೋಲಿಸಿ ನೋಡುವುದಾದರೆ, ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಆಂಧ್ರ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಬಹಳಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ವಿಚಾರ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದಲೇ ಆಂಧ್ರದವರಿಗೆ ಏನೇನು ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅದೇ ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳನ್ನು ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅವರು ಆ ಮಾತಿನಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಸಮಾಧಾನ ಪಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ತಿಳಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೃಷ್ಣಾ ಮೇಲ್ದಂಡೆ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆನ್ನತಕ್ಕದ್ದೇ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮಿನಿಮಂ ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಆಗಿರಬೇಕು ಎನ್ನುವ ಮಾತನ್ನು ನಾನು ಈ ಸಭಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಮೂಲಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಹೇಳಲು ಇಚ್ಛೆ ಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಮಗೇನೇ ಕಷ್ಟ ಬಂದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಅಥವಾ ನಮ್ಮ ನಿಲುವಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಏನೇ ಅನುಮಾನ ಬಂದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಆ ಒಂದು ನಿಲುವಿನ ಹಿಂದೆ ನಾವು ಹೋಗಬಾರದು ಎನ್ನುವ ಒಂದು ಭರವಸೆಯನ್ನು ಈ ಸಭೆಗೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ನಾನು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಆಡಳಿತದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕೇವಲ ಎರಡು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆಡಳಿತ 1956ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯಿಂದ ಈಚೆಗೆ ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಶಿಥಿಲವಾಗಿದೆ, ಸಡಿಲವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಸರ್ವೆ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುವಂತಹ ಮಾತನ್ನು ನಾವು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಕ್ಷಮೆ ಏನೆಂದರೆ 4 ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಿಂದ ಬಂದಿರತಕ್ಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಒಬ್ಬರನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರು ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಂಚಕಾಲ ಹಿಡಿಯುತ್ತದೆ, ಅನಂತರ ಒಬ್ಬರಿಗೊಬ್ಬರು ಅರ್ಥಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಮೇಲೆ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ತಿಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ, ಅದಾದನಂತರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಯಂತ್ರ ನಿರಂತವಾಗಿ ಯಾವ ಅಡ್ಡಿ ಮತ್ತು ಆಪಜಣೆಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆಂಬುದಾಗಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರವವರೇ ಹಲವಾರು ಬಾರಿ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆಡಳಿತದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಮೂಡಿ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ನ್ಯಾಯ ದೊರಕುತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ ಎನ್ನುವ ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಎರಡು ನಂಬಿಕೆಗಳೂ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ನಡೆಯಬೇಕಾದರೆ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಏನೇನು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಈಗಲೇ ಹಾಕಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಈ ದಿವಸದಿಂದಲೇ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಲಂಚಗೂಳಿತನವನ್ನು ಮೂಲೋತ್ಪಾಟನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಲಂಚಕೋರ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಗುರಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಧೀರೋದಾತ್ತವಾದ ಹೇಳಿಕೆಗಳು ಆಗಿಂದಾಗ್ಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತವೆ. ಆದರೆ ನಾನು ಬಹಳ ನೊಂದ ಹೃದಯದಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಮಾತನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಒಂದು ಬಾರಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಲಂಚ ಹಿಂದೆ ಇದ್ದಷ್ಟು ಇಲ್ಲ, ಈಗ ಲಂಚದ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ನಾನಾದರೂ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ ಇವೊತ್ತು ನಣ್ಣ ಪುಟ್ಟ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕಛೇರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಲಂಚ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಆಗುವುದರ ಬದಲು It is being institutionalised. ಹಿಂದೆ ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂದರೆ ಸಬ್-ರಿಜಿಸ್ಟ್ರಾರ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲಂಚ ಎನ್ನತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಒಂದು ರೀತಿಯ ಮಾಮೂಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಇವೊತ್ತು ದುರದೃಷ್ಟವಶಾತ್ ಲಂಚ ಎನ್ನತಕ್ಕಂಥಾದ್ದು ಒಂದು ಕೆಟ್ಟ ರೋಗವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಣಮಿಸಿದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಅದು ಒಂದು ಕ್ಯಾನ್ಸರ್ ರೋಗವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಣಮಿಸಿದೆ. ಈಗ ಅದು ಮಿಕ್ಕ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಇಲಾಖೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಹರಡಿದೆ. ಪ್ರಜಾ ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಗಳಾದ ನಾವು, ವಿಚಾರವಂತ ಜನರಾದ ನಾವು ಅದನ್ನು ಬಹಳ ತೀಕ್ಷ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೊರದೇಶಗಳಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ತಜ್ಞರು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿ ಮೊದಲನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಹೇಳತಕ್ಕಂಥಾದ್ದು ಏನು ಎಂದರೆ, ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರವರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ

ಲಂಚಗುಳಿತನದ ವಿಷಯ. ಕೆಲವು ತಿಂಗಳುಗಳ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ಅಮೇರಿಕಾ ದೇಶದ ತಜ್ಞರು ಮೈಸೂರು ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಾಗ ಅವರು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕಛೇರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಭೇಟಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಜನಗಳೊಡನೆ ಪರಸ್ಪರ ಸಮಾಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಅವರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿದುಬಂದದ್ದು ಏನು ಎಂದರೆ, ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಛೇರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕೂಡ ಆದರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕೆಳವರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಲಂಚಗುಳಿತನ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗುವುದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಲಂಚವನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದು ಕೂಡ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದು. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಸದುದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಲಂಚನಿರೋಧ ಶಾಖೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಾಣ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ವಿಜಿಲೆನ್ಸ್ ಕಮೀಷನರನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ನೇಮಕ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗ ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿರತಕ್ಕ ಲಂಚಗುಳಿತನದ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ನಾವು ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

ಇವರ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಜನ ಮುಖಂಡರ ಹಸ್ತಕ್ಷೇಪದಿಂದ ನಿರ್ಮಲ ಹಸ್ತನಾದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ಮಲ ಹೃದಯವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದಿರತಕ್ಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ತನ್ನ ಆತ್ಮಕ್ಕೆ ಒಪ್ಪತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ದಿವಸ ಕೆಲವುಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಕಾಶ ಇಲ್ಲವಂತಾಗಿದೆ. ಆತ ತನ್ನ ಆತ್ಮಕ್ಕೆ ಒಪ್ಪತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊರಟರೆ ಆತನನ್ನು ಊರುಬಿಟ್ಟು 200 ಮೈಲಿ ದೂರ ಕಳುಹಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಜನ ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಗಿ ನಿಂತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊರಟರೆ ಅವು ಕೇವಲ ವ್ಯೆಯ್ಯಕ್ತಿಕವಾದ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಅವು ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಾಂತಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗಳಾಗುತ್ತವೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಾವು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಟೀಕೆಯ ಹಿಂದೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಉದ್ದೇಶವನ್ನೂ ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕು, ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಒಬ್ಬ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಅಮೇರಿಕಾ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಉಚ್ಚ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದು ಬಂದು ಯಾವ ಕಳಂಕವೂ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಂಥವರಿಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಬೋರ್ಡು ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಕಾನೂನಿನ ಎಲ್ಲೆಯನ್ನು ಮೀರಿ ಇಂಥಾ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದರೆ ಆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯು ಅದನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಆತನನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಊರಿಗೆ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಫರ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂಥಾ ವಾತಾವರಣ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣಿಯಾದರೆ ನಿರ್ಮಲ ಹಸ್ತದಿಂದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏನು ಉತ್ಸಾಹ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಲಂಚಕೋರ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯಾರು ಇವೊತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸ ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದಾರೆಯೋ ಅವರು ಅಂಥವರ ಮಾತಿಗೆ ಕುಣಿಯತಕ್ಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ಊರು ಬೇಕು, ಯಾವ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರ ಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರೂ ಸಹ ಅವು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಲೀಸಾಗಿ ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತವೆ. ಇಂಥಾ ವಾತಾವರಣ ಬೆಳೆಯಲು ನಾವು ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ, ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಉತ್ತರೋತ್ತರ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದ ರಥಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಜನ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಕೆಲವು ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನೂ ತಕ್ಷಣ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಂದ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದಾಗ ಅಂಥಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಕೇವಲ ವರ್ಗ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಆತನ ಮೇಲೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ನಡೆಸಿ, ಆತನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕಂಥ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಇದೆ. ಮಧ್ಯಸ್ಥ ಜನರ ಹಸ್ತಕ್ಷೇಪದಿಂದ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡಳಿತ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಶಿಥಿಲವಾಗಿದೆ, ನಡಿಲವಾಗಿದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರಿಗೆ ನ್ಯಾಯ ದೊರಕದೇಯಿದ್ದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಅಪನಂಬಿಕೆ ಉಂಟಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನುವ ಮಾತನ್ನು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರಗಳನ್ನು ನಾವು ದೀರ್ಘವಾಗಿ ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ನಿರ್ವಿಕಾರ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಮುಂದೆ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಆದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಹೊಸ ದೃಷ್ಟಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆದು, ಹೊಸ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅನ್ವಯವಾಗುವ ಹಾಗೆ ವಾತಾವರಣವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪನೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಪ್ರಜ್ಞೆಯನ್ನು ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ವರಿಷ್ಠರು,ಪಡೆದರೆ ಅದರಿಂದ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀಸಾಮಾನ್ಯನಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ನಾನು ನನ್ನ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri G. V. GOWDA (Palya).—Sir, a sum of rupees 3,14,32,15,400 is sought to be appropriated out of the Consolidated fund of the State of Mysore, and as per the Bill a sum of rupees 168 crores from the revenue expenditure. According to the Annual Financial Statement that is

(SRI G. V. GOWDA)

given to us, the expenditure met from revenue is only Rs. 154 crores and 51 lakhs. I do not know how this difference should be there, because in the Appropriation Bill the expenditure met from revenue is Rs. 168 crores. As per the Minister's version and as per the estimation made by him, the expected income for the year 1966-67 would be Rs. 156 crores, 53 lakhs and odd. If that were to be the case and Rs. 168 crores has got to be spent from out of revenue, there would be Rs. 12 crores and odd deficit. I want a clarification from the Hon'ble Minister for these two points: what is the expenditure we have got to meet out of the revenue, how the amount to be spent out of revenue account on the capital side has got to be made up. We are getting only Rs. 132 crores by way of Central assistance, etc. But, nearly 146 crores of rupees has to be made up; how are they going to make it up is my point. The total is Rs. 314 crores and the expenditure met from revenue account is Rs. 168 crores and not met from revenue account is Rs. 146 crores. How that Rs. 146 crores is to be made up, we do not know. Secondly, the expenditure on revenue account is Rs. 154 crores, but here it is mentioned as Rs. 158 crores. Why this difference? Under the Constitution, the Demands voted by this House, that figure must be found in the Appropriation Bill.

MR. SPEAKER.—That is exactly what is found in clause 2.

SRI G. V. GOWDA.—Sir, we would have spent Rs. 90 crores by the end of Third Plan for implementing some of the major irrigation schemes. But the potentional created has not been utilised. Therefore, the expenditure incurred in the past has not been justified and the results are not satisfactory. Under Tungabhadra, Ghataprabha and other projects, the potential is 5 lakhs 18,000 acres has been created but at the end of 1964 Government have utilised only 3,80,000 acres. That means to say that 2 lakhs acres that could have been utilised has not been brought under cultivation. On the whole the potential created is 6,81,660 and utilisation is 4,87,000 acres *i.e.*, 66 per cent. The area that was envisaged for development is nearly 25 lakhs acres. Then, the result of irrigation projects costing more than Rs. 25 lakhs is a net loss of Rs. 4,20,85,000. These projects, after they were implemented and after utilisation of the water, Government has incurred a net loss of Rs. 4 crores and odd as a result of working of these projects. I do not know how Government is not able to realise the amount that is expected of it.

Sir, one word about the utilisation of the water from the non-schedule rivers of Cauvery. Most of the non-schedule rivers join Cauvery below down K.R. Sagar. That has not been taken into account in the 1924 Agreement. Now, the Madras Government has developed the Tanjore delta to nearly 12 lakhs acres. If the water non-schedule rivers of Cauvery is not utilised within 1975, naturally the Madras Government will say that they have already developed an area of 12 lakh acres and

they should be given water and it is not open for us to propose new scheme after 1975. Though they have no right, it has become a fact. My point is, why not we also utilise the water of the non-schedule rivers that join Cauvery below down K.R. Sagar? I am giving this caution to Government, lest later on, after 1975 this trouble may arise.

Sir, my friend Sri S. M. Krishna referred to the relief given by Madras Government to Government servants, as also the reduction of sales tax on consumer articles and abolition of sales tax on foodgrains. But. no such relief is given by our Government. It would have been befiting if our Finance Minister had considered this and had given some relief. That has not been done.

Sir, Government is incurring loss to the extent of Rs. 25 lakhs in silk Filatures. Unless they take a definite stand and convince Government of India that they should take up monopoly purchase of silk in the State and they should obtain monoply trade in silk that is imported from outside and unless they balance both these silks and sell, there is no salvation and every year we have got to incur this loss to the extent of Rs. 25 lakhs which will not benefit anybody. Government must find a way and see that the silk that is imported from Japan is acquired by the Central Silk Board and also the silk that is produced in Mysore is acquired by the Silk Board. People go in for imported silk because there is profit of 15 to 20 per cent. So, Mysore Government should induce the Government of India to make up their mind to purchase the imported silk from Japan and other places. By that way, our Government can avoid the loss incurred every year since 1957-58. With this observations, I request the Chief Minister to utilise the water from non-schedule rivers that join Cauvery.

MR. SPEAKER.—The House will now adjourn and re-assemble again at 3-30 P.M.

The House adjourned for Recess at Three of the Clock and re-assembled at Thirty Minutes past Three of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair.]

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ರಾಜ್ಯಾಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಾರೋಯಿಂಗ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ಲೋನ್ಸ್ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. It comes under Appropriation Bill. The Government borrow money and we are paying interest. Are we not advancing money to various mills and various industries?

MR. SPEAKER.—I will explain the position. The Appropriation Bill is only a continuation of the Demands which have been sanctioned. We cannot say that we will not pass the Appropriation Bill. But legally, you can vote it down. The scope for discussion of Appropriation Bill is very very limited.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—I am not going to enter into arguments on the Demands that we have already passed. Where the Government have by passed the Constitution, is it not my duty to bring it to the notice of the Government. Article 293 deals with borrowings.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Are they borrowing under the Appropriation Bill?

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Are we not paying interest? Are we not advancing monies to various other industries? The public Accounts Committee has made a report that this Government should make a law which they have not done and which they have neglected.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Under the Appropriation Bill, I do not know whether there is any scope for debate of that type. I do maintain that on the Appropriation Bill, after demands are passed, we are not authorising them to borrow money. We are not doing anything of that kind.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—I am not telling not to borrow money. You may borrow money. You have neglected this House and you have not come forward with a law or legislation and have it passed here. In this context I want to apprise the Government how they have by passed the law. ಆರ್ಟಿಕರ್ 293ರ ಪ್ರಕಾರವಾಗಿ ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಲೆಜಿಸ್ಲೇಚರ್‌ಗೆ ಕಾನೂನು ಮಾಡುವ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಇದೆ. ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ಕಾನೂನು ಮಾಡಿದರೇ? ಕಾನೂನು ಮಾಡಿ, ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಯಾವ ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟೆಷ್ಟು ಸಾಲ ಮಾಡಬಹುದು ಎನ್ನುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಭೆಯು ಮುಂದೆ ಕಾನೂನು ತಂದಿದ್ದೀರಾ ಎಂದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. "Subject to the provisions of this article, the executive power of a state extends to borrowing within the territory of India upon the security of the Consolidated Fund of the State within such limits, if any as may from time to time be fixed by the Legislature of such State by law and to the giving of guarantees within such limits, if any as may be so fixed."

ತಾವು ಈಗ ಸಾಲ ಮಾಡಿ ಹಣ ತರುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಮುಂದೆಯೂ ಸಾಲ ಮಾಡುವವರಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಅದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ತಾವು ಇಷ್ಟೆರ್ಲಾ ಸಾಲ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ನೀವು ಸ್ಯಾಚ್ಯೂಟ್ ಬುಕ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಇಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಮನಸ್ಸು ಬಂದಂತೆ ಸಾಲ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಮೊದಲು ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಲೆಜಿಸ್ಲೇಚರ್ ಮುಂದೆ ಈ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ತರಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಲೆಜಿಸ್ಲೇಚರ್ ಅನುಮತಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು, ಕಾನೂನು ಮಾಡಿ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರನ್ನು ಅಪ್ರೋಚ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು just like an unbridled horse you are borrowing money from the public and the Government of India. ಮುಂದೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಹಣವನ್ನು ತಾವು ವಾಪಸ್ಸು ಕೊಡದೇ ಹೋದರೆ, ವಾ೦ತ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರವಾಗಲಿ, ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರವಾಗಲೀ ಗ್ಯಾರಂಟೀ ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನೀವು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಸಾಲಕ್ಕೆ Reserve Bank will not come forward to give you guarantee. ಅದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಸಾಲ ತರಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಒಂದು ವಿಧೇಯಕ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದು ಅದನ್ನು ಪಾಸ್ ಮಾಡಿ ನಭೆಯ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ಅನುಮತಿ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು.

293ಕ್ಕೆ ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ತೋರಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ಅನಾದರಣೆ ಸರಿಯಾದುದಲ್ಲ. ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಅಕೌಂಟ್ಸ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರು ಕೂಡ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸ್ಟೇಟ್ ಲೆಜಿಸ್ಲೇಚರ್‌ನ್ನು ಕಾನ್‌ಫಿಡೆನ್ಸಿಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಮೈನೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಸಾಲಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ರಾಜ್ಯಾಂಗದ ಆರ್ಟಿಕಲ್ಸ್ 292 ಮತ್ತು 293ಕ್ಕೆ ಮೈನೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅವಮಾನ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಈಗಲಾದರೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ವಿಶೇಷ ಗಮನಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಶ್ರೀಮಾ೯ ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್‌ರವರು ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಅಕೌಂಟ್ಸ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಗೆ ಛೇರ್ಮನ್ ಆಗಿದ್ದಾಗ ಅವರು ಕೂಡ ಈ ವಿಷಯ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ತಾವು ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಬೇರೆಯವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುವಾಗ

ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಕಾನೂನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇಲ್ಲ ಅದನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಕಡೆಗಣಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈಗ ಗುಲ್ಬರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿನ ಎಂ.ಎಸ್.ಕೆ. ಮಿಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕಹಣ ಬರುತ್ತದೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಎಂಬುದು ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗ ಪಿ.ಎ.ಸಿ.ಯ ಒಂದು ರಿಪೋರ್ಟಿನ ಕೆಲವು ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಓದುತ್ತೇನೆ. It relates to March 1965 :

> "109 : in the case of the Hubli and Gulbarga Mills, the Government have given guarantees and loans without the prior approval of the Legislature. The committee in their previous report had recommended that Government should bring forward a Legislation defining the scope of Government Guarantees. Government have not taken any steps in this direction. The Committee urge that immediate steps hould be taken to bring in legislation in the matter. In the case of loans the Committee recommend that if the loan is more than 10 lakhs to any existing industrial concern, a specific sanction of the Legislature should be obtained before the loan is granted."

ಪಬ್ಲಿಕ್ ಅಕೌಂಟ್ಸ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರು ಕೂಡ ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಎಲ್ಲೆ ಹಣ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ತಾವು ಈ ವಿಷಯ ಗಳನ್ನು ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ತಂದು, ಇದನ್ನು ನಂಬಿಕೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇದು ಜನತೆಯ ಪರವಾಗಿ, ಮತ್ತು ದೇಶದ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ನಾನು ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವುದು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದಾದರೂ, ಜನತೆಯ ಪರವಾಗಿ, ದೇಶದ ಪರವಾಗಿ, 10 ಲಕ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಮೇಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಂದು ಪಾಸ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೀರಿ ಎಂದು ನಾನಾದರೂ ನಂಬಿ, ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಿಗೆ ವಂದಿಸಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE (Minister for Finance).—Mr. Speaker Sir, the scope of discussion on the Appropriation Bill is very limited. Nevertheless, three or four Hon'ble Members participated in the discussion and made two or three important points.

Sri Anna Rao in his speech made four points—(1) that the Financial position of the State is so bad that a time has come to declare financial emergency ; (2) he wants that a limit may be fixed for borrowing by the State Government ; (3) he wants that this borrowing should be centralised by setting up a separate Loans Council or something like that ; (4) he also wants that the inter-state Tax Council may be set up with a view to bring about co-ordination between the various States and the Centre. I would like to deal with these four points.

Aritcle 360 of the Constitution to which Sri Anna Rao referred in his speech, says :

> "If the President is satisfied that a situation has arisen whereby the financial stability or the credit of India or any part of the territory thereof is threatened, he may by a proclamation make a declaration to that effect."

Sir, I do not understand what is the propriety of the suggestion here in this State Legislature made by the Hon'ble Member. Sir, if at all, in the first place, I do not agree that there is such a situation today prevailing in this State.

Mr. SPEAKER.—It is not the satisfaction of the State Government. It is the satisfaction of the President.

Sri RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE.—I am coming to that. So far as I am concerned, I do not agree at all that there is such a situation justifying the invoking of the provision of this article. Then supposing it becomes so, it is for the President to satisfy himself that the situation has arisen in a particular part of the country, in any territory, so that he may declare a financial emergency. Therefore, without attributing any motive to the Hon'ble Member, I would only humbly suggest that he should have chosen a different forum to make this suggestion. If he goes to Parliament.....

Sri K. S. SURYANARAYANA RAO.—What is the method by which the President can come to such a conclusion—whether by representation or speech or comment through an august body like this? That is how he can come to the conclusion.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Whatever it is, one thing is certain it is not fair that this House should be used for initiating a question of that type.

Sri RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE.—The emergency that is envisaged in this article is somewhat analogous to the emergency envisaged in article 352. Here the President himself has to be satisfied that such a situation has arisen in any particular territory or in any State. Then he can invoke the provision of this article and declare a financial emergency. Therefore, I would submit humbly that the Hon'ble Member has chosen an altogether in-appropriate forum to make this suggestion.

I do not want to say much on the financial condition of the State.

Sri ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI.—Which is the forum?

Mr. SPEAKER.—Is this forum where the President will seek advice? Who will advice the President and what is the forum?

Sri K. S. SURYANARAYANA RAO.—This is also the proper forum.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Are we advising the President? I suppose the President is advised by the Central Government. He is the constitutional Head and he accepts that advice. One thing is certain, that we are out of the picture.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—Suppose there is a stage of financial liquidation?

Mr. SPEAKER.—I do not want to suppose that—even supposing that argument does not follow...

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—This is a better forum where we can ventilate our views.

Sri K. S. SURYANARAYANA RAO.—Are we precluded from making this comment.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Absolutely under the Appropriation Bill.

Sri S. GOPALA GOWDA (Thirthahalli).—On a point of order, Sir. ತಾವು ಈ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸಲ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ, ಒಬ್ಬ ಸದಸ್ಯ ಯಾರ್ಡ್ ಆಗದಿದ್ದಾಗ ಇತರರು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದು ಎಲ್ಲೂ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು. ಈಗ ತಾವು ಇಷ್ಟು ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದು ಏನಾಯ್ತು ಸ್ವಾಮಿ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—What I ruled on a prior occasion holds good equally now. If two members are on their legs at the same time, it does not mean that I am at fault! Sri Gopalagowda is entirely at fault in asking them not to stand together.

Sri RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE.—Sir, my submission was that it is for the President to satisfy himself that in any area in the country, in any territory, the financial position is so bad that this article 360 should be invoked. The second point of Sri Anna Rao Ganamukhi is that there must be a limit to the borrowing of the State Government. I do not know whether it is a very wise suggestion and here again he referred to Article 293. The Article 293 of the Constitution is not mandatory. It only says that subject to the provisions of this Article, the executive power of a State extends to borrowing within the territory of India upon the security of the Consolidated Fund of the State within such limits, if any, as may from time to time be fixed by the Legislature of such State. To-day in a growing economy, it would not be proper on the part of any State Government to fix rigidly the borrowing limit. The requirements of the State Government depend upon the several factors some of which may be anticipated and some of which may not be anticipated. The Financial Statement that is placed before the House gives a very clear picture as to both the assets as well as liability of the State Government. On previous occasions I have explained that the existing borrowing by the State Government is as compared to other States, not very heavy and the assets are estimated that we may even borrow much more and therefore there is absolutely no need for fixing of limit. Thirdly he wants a sort of loan capacity to be set up for the borrowing by the State. Again I do not know what exactly is in his mind. About two or three years back, instead of normal way of borrowing by the various State Governments individually, the Central Government went to the market on behalf of the State Governments. There again the experience is not very satisfactory. During that year there was very great difficulty in getting the loans subscribed because it is such a huge amount and the State Governments did not have their own to float. The last point of Sri Anna Rao is regarding the Inter State Tax Council with a view to bring about co-ordination between the various States and the Centre. There is absolutely on clash between the States and the Centre. The powers of the States have been very clearly difined in the Constitution and therefore I do not think there should be any such agency. It would not be proper and advisible to have such a body because, if we have such a body and if we have a uniform pattern of taxation it will lead to many complications.

Sri ANNARAO GANAMUKHI.—The Taxation Enquiry Commission suggested this.

Sri RAMA KRISHNA HEGDE.—I will cite an instance by which our Hon'ble friend will be convinced. There are certain goods in which the State is surplus. These goods are exported to other States. There is an article which is produced in the State and which is exported outside and an article which is imported from outside. There will have to be a different rate of taxation whether it is Sales Tax or Excise or any other tax. If we have such an Inter State Taxation Committee and have uniform rates of taxation, I feel it would be against the interests

(SRI RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE)

of the State Government. Even then we have some sort of nndersanding among the 4 States of Southern India. I remember I have stated already on the floor of this House that during last year when the Union Finance Ministes was in Bangalore, we have had a lengthy discussion about this and it was agreed that the representatives of the 4 Southern States and also the representatives of the Central Government should meet together and discuss to what extent it is possible to bring about some uniformity in the rates of taxation in conformity to the requirements of each State. On the basis of the recommendations of this Committee, we have amended the Sales Tax Act. There is a degree of uniformity between the taxation Acts of the 4 States.

Sir, Sri S. M. Krishna referred to the demands of the Non-Gazetted Officers. He referred to the recent revision of the dearness allowance given by the Madras Government. It is true that the Madras Government has announced yesterday certain enhancement in the rates of dearness allowance to its employees. Similarly, the Andhra Government has given certain relief. Sir, I have stated already on the floor of this House that to the extent possible for the State Government, the Government has already given relief. But it does not mean the State Government does not sympathise with the lot of the State Government employees. I do realise that in these days of soaring prices and also the meagre and fixed income of particularly the low paid employees, it is very difficult for them to make both ends meet. But unfortunately, our capacity is limited as I have already stated. Sri G. V. Gowda was blowing hot and cold at the same time. He wants schedule rivers should be made use of for the major and medium irrigation and at the same time he wants taxation relief. I do not think it is possible to reconcile these two contradictory proposals. He says Rs. 90 crores is inadequate. I agree with him. We want to spend Rs. 100 to 110 crores for major irrigation for the benefit of the areas. But where to find money ? There is a demand from some of the Hon'ble Members that sales tax should not be levied on food grains. I must point out here that taxation and relief cannot go together. There is contradiction.

SRI C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—The Government of Madras is able to satisfy its N.G.Os within its resources without any fresh taxation. You are taxing us and you say it is beyond your capacity. I want to know why you are not in a position to meet the demands of the N.G.Os.

4-00 P.M.

SRI RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE.—My Hon'ble friend does not know that during the last four to five months the Madras Government has put such taxation and that by amending the Sales Tax Act, it is getting about Rs. 7 crores additional income. It would not be proper to compare

our State with the other State because factors are different, situations are different; their income is much more than our income. But I would like to repeat again that the difficulties of the N.G.Os. and the other State Government employees is under consideration of the State Government and the State Government fully sympathise with their difficulties. And I would like to assure the Hon'ble Members that as soon as the Government feels that it is possible to meet their demands, particularly in regard to bringing the level of the Dearness Allowance scale to that of the Central Government scale, the State Government will do it. I do not want to say anything more; nor am I in a position to say by what time it could be done.

Sri Krishna also was very critical about what he styled as adminstrative inefficiency. He said that honest and efficient people are sometimes harassed and they are tossed between place to place on account of the influence of certain middlemen. I do not know to which case he was particularly referring to. But, if at all there was any case, it must be only an exception and I do not know what is the background behind it. But I would like to assure the Hon'ble Members that an administration in which the honest and efficient officers do not get a pat on their back, and inefficient and dishonest officers go scot-free without any punishment, it does not deserve to be called an administration. The Government is very keen and very anxious that inefficient and corrupt officers are punished without fear or favour and at the same time, honest and hard-working officers are encouraged. Therefore, the Government is giving extra care to this problem and necessary steps will be taken. If at all, there is any shortcoming, that shortcoming will be removed.

Sir, these are the few points raised by the Hon'ble Members and I do not want to take much time.

MR. SPEAKER.—There is one point of Sri T. N. Madappa Gowda.

SRI RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE.—Yes, Sir, On that point, the Revenue Minister and the Chief Minister, on prior occasions, have explained to the House the position. Wherever there has been less than four annas (25 paise) crop (anewari), the land revenue will be remitted or suspended completely; depending upon the situation and the merit of each case, a decision will be taken.

Thank you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER.—I will put it to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the Mysore Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1966, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

CLAUSES 2 and 3

Mr. SPEAKER.—There are no amendments. I will put the clauses to the House. The question is :

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

THE SCHEDULE

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 1, etc.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That Clause 1, the Title and the Preamble stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Title, Clause 1, and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

Motion to pass.

Sri RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE.—I beg to move :

"That the Mysore Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1966 be passed."

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That the Mysore Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1966 be passed."

Sri ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI.—On a point of order.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Member cannot raise a point of order when voting is taking place.

Sri ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI.—At the Third Reading stage, that is the stage of passing the Bill, according to Art. 207(3) :

"A Bill which, if enacted and brought into operation, would involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of a State shall not be passed by a House of the Legislature of the State unless the Governor has recommended to that House the consideration of the Bill."

I do not know whether the Governor has recommended to the House the consideration of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER.—Whatever it is, one thing the Hon. Member must consider it as his mistake. In fact, when I was on my legs, his point of order is in my favor and against him. Secondly, he should not raise any point of order when I am on my legs. I yielded because I would like to have his affection in abundance. When I told him that no point of order can be taken at the time of voting, he did not state any authority. This point of order is against him. After so much of parliamentary experience, I never expected him to raise this point of order.

The question is:

"That the Mysore Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1966 be passed."

The motion was adopted.

THE MYSORE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE MARKETS BILL, 1962

As reported by the Select Committee.

Motion to Consider.

SRI K. PUTTASWAMY (Minister for Co-operation and Housing).—Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Bill, 1962, as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

"That the Mysore Agricultural Produce Markets Bill, 1962, as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration."

† SRI K. PUTTASWAMY.—Sir, this Report was presented to the House some time back. I am sure that the Hon'ble Members had opportunities to go through the recommendations made by the Members of the Select Committee.

The provisions now recommended by the Committee are of substantive nature relating to the regulation of trade and commerce and the Committee felt that they were necessary for the proper working of the Marketting Committees and that they were in public interests. Therefore, the sanction of the President under the proviso to clause (b) of Artical 304 of the Constitution of India for moving the Bill with the amendments in Legislature, was found necessary and it has been obtained.

I need not now bring to the notice of this House the necessity for this legislation. In the five integrating areas, there are five Different enactments relating to Agricultural Produce Market Committees. Though Integration took place about ten years back, it was not possible to bring